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LOUISVILLE, KY

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1858.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea.—We plead guilty of neglect in not noticing sooner this old and established favorite of the public. The number for January reached us in good time, and is filled as usual with both original and selected matter of great interest to the medical profession. In the review department, among other articles is one on the work just published by our townsman, Prof. Henry Miller. The reviewer speaks in high terms of it. The Journal is published quarterly at \$5 a year.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY FOR JANUARY. New York. This journal has not been so long before the public, but is received with much favor. Its editors, who are also the proprietors, are not connected with any publishing house, or with any school, or sect, or degree, or party. They are fearless, frank, just, outspoken men, who are guided solely by what they conceive to be the true interests of the profession. The Monthly embraces among its contributors some of the *acme* of the old world. We are glad to learn that the past year was marked by a large increase in the list of subscribers. It circulates now in every State and Territory of the Union. The publishers signalize the new year by augmenting the reading matter from sixty-four to eighty pages. The price remains the same—\$3 a year. All who wish a monthly visitor, we are sure will be pleased with this one.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL DISEASE.—The causes of the malady at the National Hotel at Washington, says an exchange, were fully revealed when the new occupants undertook the operation of cleansing. They found in the enormous cellar decaying and poisonous matter enough of all sorts to have killed an army of men, if subject to its exhalation. There were removed from this part of the house sixty-seven cart loads of putrid stuff; and when it is said that a part of this consisted of the contents of the privy vaults which had overflowed in the cellar from choked up drains, and the remainder was the refuse of the kitchen and pantry—all in the most offensive condition—no one will be surprised that the National Hotel became a pest-house. Yet all this corruption the stupid Washington Board of Health, composed of doctors and scientific men, after repeated examinations of the premises failed to find.

In the Senate, on Friday evening, the bill restricting the banks from taking usury under the color of exchange was passed. It provides for monthly reports, to be published in two papers in Frankfort, one in Louisville, and one in Lexington. The bill is in substance the same as the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the bill rechartering the banks, which was given in the letter of our Frankfort correspondent. It also includes deposit banks and savings institutions in its provisions.

The bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank increases her stock \$600,000 and retains the power to restrict the issue of small notes.

The House of Representatives, on Friday evening, passed a bill for the benefit of the common schools of this city.

LATER FROM RIO.—Rio advices to the 24th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The news principally concerns the financial crisis, which was beginning to seriously affect the business of the port. Affairs had already reached something like a panic, similar to that through which our own and European cities have passed. Business of all kinds was at a stand still, especially in coffee, the principal export buyers taking advantage of the condition of the money market to demand a reduction of 400 to 500 reis, to which holders, in view of the quantity on hand and the estimated crop, were not disposed to concede. Freighters were of course dull, and the amount of shipping in port large, 146 vessels in all.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Press gives the following particulars of this affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

Van Geesen had been for a considerable length of time engaged in this nefarious letter stealing business. He is a man 23 or 24 years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Lexington post-office. He was engaged as a clerk in the Chicago post-office in April last, since when he has appeared to conduct himself with great propriety. He first commenced stealing in the month of July last, as he stated after his arrest. Since that time, frequent complaints have come to Postmaster Price of money letters not reaching their destination. Mr. Price went to work to investigate the matter himself, and employ such aid as he might require.

The leakage was found to be in the Western mailing room. He proceeded by inquiring, in such a way as not to arouse suspicion, into the character, habits, and occupation when not on duty in the office, of each of the clerks in this room. By this means he learned that Van Geesen (one of the most upright men to all appearance in the office) had some \$500 of money loaned; that he had recently taken a house in Buffalo street, which he had furnished richly at an expense of over \$1,000; and that he was engaged to be married on the 15th of February (this month) to an estimable young lady in Louisville.

Mr. Paul H. Dennis, special mail agent for this city, was then deputized to perform the more especial part of a detective's duty. Procuring from Eastern postoffice envelopes properly stamped and registered, a decoy package, or letter containing \$50, and addressed to a banker at Dixon, Ill., was placed in the mail to be made up by Geesen for that office. In the meantime close and secret watch was kept on the suspected clerk. After making in a short time, he went out to the privy, returning in a short time. The package, before it left the office, was found to be missing. Although satisfied that the clerk had taken it, no further step was taken until he left the office to go to supper, when Mr. Dennis proceeded to arrest him. The money which the letter had contained was found upon his person.

He was committed to jail on a warrant issued by Commissioner Brose.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO OWNERS OF ARKANSAS SWAMP LANDS.—We have obtained from a reliable source the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas upon the question of taxing the swamp lands of that State, an abstract of which will be found below:

1st. That the swamp and overflowed lands sold under the act of 10th January, 1851, while the 14th section thereof was in force, are, by contract between the State and the purchasers, exempt from taxation.

2d. That the period of exemption begins at the date of the purchase from the State, and continues for ten years if the lands are not soon reclaimed, and if they are, that the exemption ceases upon their reclamation; and in no event does it continue longer than ten years, whether reclaimed or not.

3d. Whenever any of the levees and drains, provided for by the act of 1851, are completed, the lands intended to be protected, or drained thereby, are within the meaning of the law reclaimed. And

4th. That the lands cannot be taxed till after the expiration of the period of exemption; and so much of the act of 6th January, 1855, as provides that they shall be, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void.

Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

The only fresh news brought by the *Empire*, derived from telegrams to the evening Glasgow papers. It consists chiefly in particulars of the attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon: The Paris correspondent of the *Empire* telegraphed on the 16th: "The Imperial carriage drove up to the main entrance of the theatre, and as one of the footmen was in the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating powder, were flung from the top of one of the houses opposite among the cortege, and exploded on reaching the ground. The first fell just in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above his head. The other shells burst among the crowd and escort. An eye-witness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the opera-house, but scarcely had he done so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces.

The houses opposite were immediately taken possession of by the police, and in one or two instances were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells must have been large, containing a great quantity of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certain of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the *Bourse*, the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur*," was uttered. Two hundred persons have been taken and are at this moment being held by the police. The indignation against the assassins is increased, because they must have known that the Emperor and other ladies would be present. The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn into two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, was rent open.

The London Times of the 16th, in its second edition, publishes a letter, dated Dec. 2 from Canton, describing the retreat after Wilhelm's defeat, and the panic in the camp. Wladimir lost his camp, with five hundred tents and the necessities of six regiments, no end of tents, saddlery, and harness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at \$50,000. So it is said. He left his flank exposed, and made no provision for the safety of his camp. The conduct of the 6th Regiment was admirable; they made a desperate charge. Major Sterling, Captains Murphy and Macree were shot down. Capt. Parsons was wounded. Brigadier Wilson was shot, after exclaiming, "Now, boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment by mistake, whilst the enemy's cavalry charged them.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria cross upon Capt. Havelock, son of the deceased hero, for signal acts of coolness and courage on the field of battle.

IN THE SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1858.

Mr. Irvine, from the Committee on Banks, made the following report, viz:

The Committee on Banks ask leave to submit to the Senate the following report:

The committee have received from each of the banks a report in response to the interrogatories which, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate, were submitted to each of the banks. The responses are referred to as your committee, and are herewith presented to the Senate. The committee, supposing it would be more satisfactory to the Senate, have determined to present a consolidated statement of the means and liabilities of the various banks in the State, showing at one view their condition on the 31st of December, 1857, except the People's Bank, which only went into operation on the 26th of November, 1857, and has as yet done but very little business. This condensed report is made out from the responses above referred to, and is as follows:

[Here follows two large tables giving the condition of the banks in detail—the substance of which is contained in this report.]

By this report is shown that the resources of the banks amount to the sum of \$28,526,321.21, and their entire liabilities to \$26,102,886.48, leaving their contingent fund and surplus profits \$2,423,434.73; from which deduct \$487,186.71, amount of suspended debt, leaves \$1,936,248.02, clear profits, over and above all liabilities.

From the examination the committee have been enabled to give these responses of the banks, nothing in violation of their respective charters has been discovered, nor anything, in the opinion of the committee, demanding legislative interposition. Their present condition is deemed sound and satisfactory, and more especially in view of the severe ordeal through which they have recently passed, and from which they can hardly be regarded, even now, as entirely relieved.

Legislative interference with chartered banking institutions, not imperious collection, is believed to be generally unwise, and more particularly at a time of unexampled monetary depression. It tends to excite suspicion and impair public confidence, the latter so essential to effect the important objects for which banks are established.

The banks in Kentucky have had, and still have, and the committee think deservedly, the confidence of the country, at home and abroad, in a very eminent degree. Their stock has very generally been above par, and they have furnished a currency, than which no State has had a better, and, until the recent embarrassment and derangement, exchange at a reasonable rate.

Your committee also deem it matter of high commendation to the banks of Kentucky that, during the most wide-spread and overwhelming monetary pressure and distress probably ever experienced in Europe or America, they have done what the banks in no other State in the Union have done, and what even the banks of the most powerful commercial nation upon the globe was unable to do; they have weathered the storm and maintained their ground, thus far at least, without suspension; while they have done this, there have been but few failures in commercial or other pursuits, and less pecuniary pressure in this State, it is believed, than in any other part of the country. But the committee do not, by any means, ascribe this favorable condition of Kentucky entirely to the judicious management of the banks—so far from it, the banks owe in a great measure, their successful struggle, under so great and extraordinary pressure, and their present condition, to the signal forbearance and confidence of the community. The people have very generally been satisfied with the currency—the bank circulation—and have rarely manifested a desire to convert it into specie. But the banks have been much embarrassed and crippled in their operations by the constant drain upon their specie basis by private bankers and brokers, and have necessarily been compelled to shape their course, and regulate their business, in view of it.

Notwithstanding the very favorable opinion expressed in this report of the condition and management of the banks, and notwithstanding the committee are aware that it is actually necessary that the banks should deal in bills of exchange to an amount sufficient to keep up their specie basis, yet the committee cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that the banks have extended their bill of exchange business to a disproportionate and unjustifiable amount, and to some extent have charged too great a rate of exchange, as will appear by reference to their responses.

The committee have had under consideration the propriety of extending the charters of several of the banks, which will expire in a few years. The charter of the Bank of Louisville will expire on the 1st of January, 1863; of the Bank of Kentucky, the 1st of October, 1864; of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the 1st day of May, 1855. The aggregate capital of these banks is \$7,030,000, their circulation \$4,661,257. They are all in high credit, and the committee have come to the conclusion that it will be good policy to extend their present charters. It is very desirable for them to know, at an early day, whether they are to wind up when their charters expire, or whether their charters will be extended. Their course in business would very much depend upon their known destiny, when their present charters expire.

It is apprehended from the present indications that the States, in regard to currency and exchanges, will have to take care of themselves. Little can be expected from the general government. In that view, Kentucky can hardly hope to do better than to continue her present currency, and, of course,

her present banking institutions. They are identified with the business of the country, and possess, in a great degree, its confidence. The extension, at this time, of the charters of the banks alluded to, it is confidently believed, would have a tranquillizing influence upon the public mind, and afford additional assurance of a continuing, sound, and stable currency, and of general prosperity.

The State of Kentucky holds the following amounts of stock in the banks whose charters are proposed to be extended, to-wit:

In the Bank of Louisville.....\$40,000 00
In the Bank of Kentucky.....1,013,400 00
In the Northern Bank of Kentucky.....290,000 00

Total stocks held.....1,344,000 00

The ordinary dividend on this stock, of ten per cent. per annum, amounts to.....\$134,400 00
State tax on stock in said banks.....35,150 00

Saving an annual income from the banks to the State, of.....\$169,550 00

While, therefore, the extension of the chartered lives of the banks would certainly promote the interest of the individual stockholders, and pecuniary interest of the State would be promoted in an equal or greater ratio; conceding, as the committee do, that this pecuniary interest should be made to yield to the general welfare, they are not aware of any seriously contemplated policy of attempting to disperse with the aid and facilities of State banks. The banks of this State, and their branches, extend to almost every section of the State, and where located the people manifest no disposition to be rid of them, and those sections which have not a convenient access to a bank manifest an earnest desire for the location of a bank or branch in their midst.

Surrounded, as we are, with States flooded with a paper circulation, a purely metallic currency, however desirable, would be an impossibility. While there is no difference of opinion as to the superiority of the currency afforded by our own banks, with whose condition we are acquainted, and whose soundness is undoubted, over that afforded by the banks of other States, which would necessarily flow in upon the withdrawal of our own, the committee regard the currency afforded by the banks of this State as the full equivalent of a gold and silver currency. The ease of transportation, and the facility of transacting business, being more than equal to the trouble and delay of converting into coin, in a few instances in which such conversions are desirable, in the ordinary business of the country.

The committee therefore assume that the policy of having our own State institutions is the settled policy of Kentucky, sanctioned by the unmistakably expressed wishes and conviction of the people for more than twenty years.

The committee would not, under these circumstances, regard it as the part of wisdom to prevent the continued existence of these banks, which have been tried by commercial convulsions as violent as any that we have reason to expect in the future, and whose solvency and soundness, during a period of more than twenty years, have never been doubted for a single day. It will be seen, by an examination of the statement of the condition of these banks, that each of them have a considerable amount of accumulated surplus profits. The Bank of Louisville has \$170,358. The Bank of Kentucky \$81,219, and the Northern Bank \$451,480. If the whole suspended debt of these banks be deducted from the accumulations, there will still be found belonging to each a large surplus. This is really an addition to the capitals of those banks, upon which business has been legitimately done, and profits made, thereby considerably swelling the profits on the nominal capital of the banks. These profits might now be permitted to be legally converted into capital, and used for forming an additional branch to each of those banks, to be located at points most destitute of, while needing and desiring bank facilities.

The committee have, in accordance with the views here presented, drawn up a bill, which they report, for extending the charters of the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky. Among the few additional conditions imposed is that of each bank, within one year from the 1st of June next, locating an additional branch. The committee have understood there are at least that number of sections of the State destitute of banking facilities, yet greatly desiring them, and fairly entitled to them by the amount of their business and commerce.

There are restrictions which they would feel disposed to favor, in a general law applicable to all the banks of issue in the State, which they are not in favor of applying specially to these banks.

DAVID IRVINE,
Chairman Senate Committee on Banks.
January 23, 1858.

ARREST OF A BIGAMIST IN BOSTON.—Some time since, a young man, representing that he belonged in Bangor, Me., and giving his name as William Combs, became acquainted with a young lady by the name of Susannah Cushman, the only daughter of a wealthy farmer in Charver, Mass, and on Thanksgiving eve the couple were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and disposed of the more bulky articles of furniture, &c., while the rest should be packed up, and accompany her to his relatives in Bangor. A number of packages were taken in charge by him, under the pretence that he was going to see them safe on board the Bangor boat, but, instead of so doing, it appears that he took them to a pawnbroker's shop and pawned them. Returning to his last made wife, he gave her five dollars, and, directing her to go on board the boat for Bangor, made some excuse for a temporary absence, and, in the mean time, he made her way to Bangor, minus of every article of household goods, and not knowing a soul in the place. Disposing thus of his second wife, Combs proceeded to Dedham, where he remained till yesterday, when he ventured to return to this city, and was shortly after arrested and committed to the Tombs to await examination on the charge of bigamy and larceny.

Boston Journal.

Who is He?—A Vienna letter of the 11th of January, says: "According to letters from Pesth, in Hungary, a merchant of that place some three years ago absconded, leaving his creditors minus 200,000 florins. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had established himself in New York, and was doing profitable business. Recently his Pesth creditors were offered fifty per cent. for their claims, which they eagerly accepted. Soon thereafter the absconding debtor reappeared in Pesth, and simultaneously the intelligence was received from New York, that he had decamped from there leaving behind him debts to the amount of \$2,600,000.—N. Y. Post.

DIED.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, in the 54th year of his age, died. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Green street, between Third and Fourth. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MASONIC NOTICE.
The members of MOUNT MORIAH LODGE (No. 106) of A. Y. MASONS are hereby notified to meet at Masonic Temple TO-MORROW (Sunday), 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother JOSEPH POTTS. The fraternity are respectfully invited.

By order, S. HILLMAN, W. M.
CHAS. BOWEN, Secretary.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
A large and splendid assortment for sale at the very lowest prices at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE.
116 b

PULPIT SPECTACLES.
A large assortment just received. A pair of spectacles will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use.
JOHN KITS & CO., Main st.
116 b

We have studied this branch of our business closely for a number of years and know of no better article than the above.
J. K. & CO.

1858. NEW PATTERNS '1858.

Wall Papers, First Arrival in this Market.

WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
GOOD PAPER HANGING is an essential with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.
W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

Family Sewing Machines.

101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being able on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more steady in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, tuck, gather, bind, and neck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Insured and safe.
A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
HARRIS'S GALLERY
Feb 12 daily May 28 bly

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.
The undersigned would call the special attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.
n24 d, 4b16f
Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

Domestics.

HEAVY NEGRO DRESS: PLAIN COTTONS; HEAVY BROWN COTTONS; SUPER BLEACHED COTTONS; IRISH LINENS; WHITE GOODS; TUCKING AND CHECKS.
A full supply just received and for sale low at
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S super Bombazette; 10 do do Mourning de Laine; Super qualities of Canton Cloths; 10 do do of Lister and Alpaca; Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid; Black and white Crepe Collars and Sleeves; Black Silk Gloves and Hosiery; Love and Grape Vellie; Black and white English and Italian Crapes; Super black Chilly and Merinoes; Black Gingham and Delaines; Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, &c.; All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms.
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

PLAID COTTONS.

2 cases plaid Cottons; 2 cases heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by
J. B. DUVALL & CO.
BLEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good qualities just received by
J. B. DUVALL & CO.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning.

537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

New Books.

The Romance of Western History, or Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the West, by Judge Hall, author of "Lectures on the West," &c. \$1.
Stories and Legends, by Grace Greenwood. 75c.
Audubon, the Naturalist of the New World; his Adventures and Discoveries. 75c.
The Hunt History, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.
Debt and Credit, a Novel from the German. \$1.
Lucy Howard, by Mrs. Seymour. 75c.
Lowell's Poems, 2 vols. 2 vols. \$1.50.
The Abbott Household edition of Waverley; 2 vols. \$1.50.
Sermons on Special Occasions, by Rev. John Harris, D. D., author of the Great Commission, &c. \$1.
Examination of the Dred Scott Case, by Hon. Thos. H. Benton. \$1.
Ripley's Notes on the Epistle to the Romans. 75c.
American Almanac and Repository for 1858. \$1.
The Southern Baptist Register for 1858. 16c.
For sale by
F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

PORTABLE FORGES.

By J. McBRIDE, 69 Third st., between Market and Main, where every article in the line may be obtained at the lowest cash prices.
J. B. DUVALL & CO.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TOOLS of every description for sale wholesale and retail by

J. B. DUVALL & CO., 69 Third st.

LOCKS, LATCHES, BOLTS, SCREWS, NAILS, Brads, Cord Wights, Hooks, Springs, Shovels, Tongs, Forks, Axes, Axes, Hatchets, Hammer, Coffee-Mills, Sifters, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Britannia Ware, Glass, Clocks, Consoles, Brass, Lamps, Crozels, Howells, Bells, Tea Kettles, Milk Pans, Fish Kettles, Stew Kettles, Thermometers, Braces, Bitts, Drills, Gages, Candelsticks, Lanterns, Yard Sticks, Rules, Squares, Drawing Instruments, Turning Tools, &c., wholesale and retail by

J. B. DUVALL & CO., 69 Third st.
[Courier copy.]

VALENTINES For February 14, 1858.

I have now in store a large stock of
VALENTINES, SENTIMENTAL AND COMIC, which I will sell 50 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

A large discount to the Trade.
Call or send your orders to
W. W. TALBOT, 55 Fourth street.

Spurgeon's Sermons.

A NEW supply received this day.
F. A. CRUMP

Olshausen.

OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES. Five volumes of this valuable work can now be had at 44 Fourth street, \$2 vol. Sold together or separately.
F. A. CRUMP

RALLY, AMERICANS, RALLY.—Young America Council will meet on Monday night, the 8th inst., at E. D. Prewitt's, on Jefferson street, near Prestor. It is particularly requested that all members of this council be present. Members of other councils are invited to attend.

Union and Liberty Councils of the Third and Fourth Wards are requested to meet at their hall on the night of the 6th of February, at the usual hour, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Geo. R. McKee. By order of the Presidents.

LECTURES AT THE CATHEDRAL.—We are requested to announce that Bishop Spalding will deliver a course of six historical lectures at the Cathedral, the first to be given on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The evening services will commence at 7 o'clock, during the continuance of the lectures. The public are invited. Seats free.

Rev. J. C. Talbot, D. D., rector of Christ church, Indianapolis, is expected to preach in St. John's church, on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORIGIN, RISE, AND PROGRESS OF THE CINCINNATI PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. A. Hunter will deliver a discourse on the above subject Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED!—READ THIS!—I can only account for my present sound health from the constant though moderate use of Herbar's Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals, from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease, while my general health is very much improved.

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.
J. B. DUVALL & CO.

Cincinnati Safety Fund Bank Note Reporter.

GIVING THE Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and New York quotations, published semi-monthly. Subscriptions received by
A. GUNTER, Agent, 90 Third st.

New Books by G. W. M. Reynolds in pamphlet form.

WALLACE the Hero of Scotland.
The Gipsy Chief.
Brian O'Linn, or Luck is Everything, by Wm. H. Maxwell.
The Two Apprentices, by Charles Dickens.
Just received and for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 90 Third st.

\$25,000 WORTH

China, Glass, and Queensware, Cutlery, Waiters, Britannia, and Silver-plated Goods
AT COST OF IMPORTATION, FOR CASH ONLY,
A. JAEGER & Co., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street, MOZART HALL.

N. S. To make room for our spring stock now shipped from Europe, we will sell, until the 1st of February, 1858, at cost of importation, for cash only, our present large and new stock of China, Glass, and Queensware.
d7 b

ONE WEEK LONGER

THEY WILL OFFER
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
AT
MARTIN & PENTON'S,
96 Fourth st.,
Between Market and Jefferson.

VALENTINES.

A LARGE supply of Comic and Sentimental, many of them rich and beautiful. The trade supplied at very low rates.
J. B. DUVALL & CO., F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Harper for February.

A NEW supply of Harper's Monthly for February just received by express.
F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

DISPLAY OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
M. C. RAMSEY'S, Main street.

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.

OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.
JOHN KITS & CO., Main st.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all amounts due to the same.
Jan. 22, 1858. J. H. WELSH.

New Arrangement.

F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK AND STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for his past favors, he solicits a continuance of a former patronage, being determined to merit the same by keeping a superior stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.
F. A. CRUMP.

CLOSING SALE.

IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revolution which has overhauled the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to MARK DOWN OUR STOCK from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have available ourselves largely of the rare opportunity offered to PURCHASE FOR CASH, the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS is seldom if ever equalled.

Thankful for the generous support thus far given us, we cordially wish our friends
"A Happy New Year"
and a speedy return of prosperity.

J. B. DUVALL & CO., 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

FEBRUARY.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Present—Andrew Monroe, President, and all the members except Messrs. Monsarrat and Pope.
On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.
A message was read from the Mayor, returning, with his objections to its passage, an ordinance granting license to hucksters, which is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 4th, 1858.
To the Common Council:
I herewith return to your Board, with my objections to its passage, a proposed ordinance entitled "An Ordinance granting License to Hucksters."

First Objection: Power to license any person to do business in our markets is not granted by the Charter. To such persons, only stall rents can be charged. Article 7, section 13.
This ordinance does not differ in principle from a former proposed ordinance granting such license, which the Mayor has already vetoed, and which, on mandamus prayed, the Circuit Court refused to compel the Mayor to execute by issuing licenses under said ordinance. *Arnold against Picher and Wolford.* Until this decision be overruled by the Court of Appeals, it is obligatory on the authorities of the city. By law no license ever issued or now exists to allow hucksters to do business in the markets.

Second Objection: This ordinance confers a privilege on hucksters only. They are one of a class of retailers named in the Charter, article 6, section 3, first part. To grant such privilege or immunity is expressly denied by article 3, section 12.

Third Objection: By article 3, section 12, it is declared that the General Council shall pass ordinances to carry into effect the powers granted by the Charter. No power is granted to license hucksters or any other person to buy or sell in the markets, and therefore no ordinance is legal that exerts a power, as this does, that is not expressly granted by the Charter.
Respectfully,
W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

When the question being taken on the passage of the ordinance the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Newman, Semple, and Weaver—7.
Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, and Sargent—4.

A claim of \$3 15, in favor of Jos. Robb for coal to the police office of the Eastern District, was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A claim of \$10, in favor of R. Javell for rent of the police office of the Eastern District, was referred to the Police Committee.

The report of the Sexton of the Western Cemetery from the 10th to the 30th of January, showing 17 interments, was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Gilliss presented a claim of \$14 45 in favor of R. Biggs, for gas fittings at Hope engine house, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Overall presented a petition to have removed the wood carts from the corner of Market and Preston streets, they being a great nuisance, which was read and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported a resolution granting a beer-house license to John P. Zink, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.
Workhouse \$816 73, expenses for December, 1857; Street Hands Western District \$371 12, expenses from 7th to 20th January;
Street Hands Western District \$237 20, expenses from 21st January to 31st February;
Street Hands Eastern District \$390 11, expenses from 7th to 20th January;
Street Hands Eastern District \$352 75, expenses from 20th January to 31st February;
Police \$2 47, to pay expenses of department for January, 1858;
Geo. Meadows \$766 68, for cast iron plates;
J. P. Davidson \$5, for room rent at election January 16, 1858;
C. W. Tiller \$3, for conveying patients to pest-house;

Thos. Williams & Co. \$134 29, for gas fittings to market house No. 5.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported against an amendment from the Board of Aldermen to a resolution of this Board, authorizing the Mayor to contract for a section for the Washington Fire Company, which report was concurred in and said amendment rejected.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Fire Department, to whom was referred sundry messages from the Mayor in regard to the purchase of two steam fire engines, asked that his former report and resolutions be filed, and offered as a substitute therefor the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That owing to the existence of certain technicalities in the charter of said city, the Mayor will not contract prior to the 10th day of March next, for the two steam fire engines, provided for by ordinance approved December 5, 1857; therefore, the board of underwriters are hereby requested to make such arrangements with A. B. Latta as will secure either one or two steam fire engines built by him after the pattern of and dimensions of the "Eclipse" which are now about ready for delivery, and that after the 10th of March, 1858, and during said month the General Council will make provision for the payment thereof, provided, that the engines are in accordance with the ordinance of Dec. 5, 1857.

Resolved, That the Mayor forward a copy of the above resolution to P. B. Atwood, president of the board of underwriters.

Mr. Pollard moved to amend the same by striking out that portion after the words "25th December, 1857," which motion was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall, Pollard, and Weaver—6.
Nays—President Monroe & Messrs. Baird, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and Semple—8.

When said resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Newman, Sargent, and Semple—8.
Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Kendall, Lyons, Overall, Pollard, and Weaver—6.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen raising a joint session this evening, at 8 o'clock, to elect a school trustee for the Fourth ward, in place of Dr. R. Somerby, deceased, was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Police, on leave, reported an ordinance to provide for the sale of real estate and other property belonging to the city, which was read once, rules suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.
Nays—None.

Mr. Sargent, on leave, presented the report of the superintendent of the hospital for the month of January, 1858, which was referred to Committee on Hospital.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to contract for repairing that portion of Portland Avenue which has been completed one year, which was

amended by adding, "provided the city does not waive her right to enforce the stipulations of the contract to keep the same in repair one year," which amendment was concurred in and adopted as amended.

JOINT SESSION.

The two Boards assembled, when N. Wolfe, Esq., was elected School Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. R. Somerby, when the joint session arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Mr. Baird, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing the Trustees of the University to mortgage the southern half of the University square to raise the sum of \$8,000, reported as a substitute therefor a resolution requesting said Trustees to reconvey the said grounds to the city, and the city will then assume all the indebtedness of the Institution, which was received in lieu of the original resolution and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Newman, Overall, Sargent, Semple, and Weaver—11.
Nays—President Monroe and Mr. Pollard—2.

Mr. Pollard, from the Committee on Public Works, was discharged from the further consideration of a communication from the Engineer, in regard to repairing Third street bridge.

Mr. Overall presented the report of J. Diller, Wharfmaster, from December 26, 1857, to January 30, 1858, showing receipts from wharfage of \$2,523 50, which was filed.

On motion of Mr. Newman, the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing H. Seaton \$62 50 for services as Marshal was reconsidered, and further action on same was postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

An ordinance fixing the price of a license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville for profit or hire, or that may be used by the owner for his own hauling, having passed this Board, was amended by the Board of Aldermen by adding the words "this ordinance shall take effect on the 10th day of March, 1858," which amendment was concurred in, and adopted as amended.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to refund to Englebert Snyder the sum of \$38, being *pro rata* amount due on account of his beer house license, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Ben. W. Johnson \$500 on account of services as Clerk of the City Court was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Pump Contractor of the Western District to repair the well on the south side of Market, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and repealing the resolution authorizing the well to be removed to the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the Engineer's apportionment for the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the north side of Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—B. Miller, contractor—was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, Feb. 11, at 7 o'clock, was adopted; when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE
Throat and Lungs
DR. JOHN BULL'S
Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND CHEST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

EVANVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.
DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stage of consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to
DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.
nov 20 abldwlm

FREDERICK KELLAR,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.
Under Masonic Temple.

Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by his attention to business to continue their patronage.

Music Teaching.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is now enabled to give lessons in Music on the Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will find one of the at side of the residence, 436 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

JULIUS BOEHNING.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the
Corner of Main and Ninth streets,
where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at as low a price as can be procured anywhere in the city.
W. & B. CHITTENDEN.
N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

VOGT & KLING.
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and Fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, 422 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.
Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
JAN 14 W4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the highest awards placed in competition with the Premium Harmoniums of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.
JAN 14 W4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cash, equal.

FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 435 Main st.

LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.
21 30 34 47

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.
Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Lafayette and Waynesburg—1 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
6:15 P. M.
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indiana polis—11:15 A. M.
St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and Chicago—Indiana polis to the East, Chicago, St. Louis—at 11:15 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.
St. Louis and Lebanon—A. M. and 3 P. M.—at 8 o'clock A. M. connects with daily stage for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Paducah, Hopkinsville, Fulton, Barkeville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Hardtown, and every day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Greenburg, and Grayson Springs.

Fortland—Leave 10 minutes.
ST. LOUIS—REGULAR PACKETS
Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.
St. Louis—Irregular.
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.
Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sundays excepted).
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Caylesville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville—Accommodated every day at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

A FIGHT IN CONGRESS.—It will be seen from the dispatches that the lower branch of Congress was in session all night, and that the proceedings were wound up with a fight, in which a number of members participated.

The telegraphic commercial news this evening important. Provisions have advanced considerably. Molasses and sugar are also tending upward.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Saturday, Feb. 6.—Henry Tevis and Wm. Slaughter, f. m. c. stealing \$50 in money from Mr. Winterhoffer. Bail each in \$800 to appear. Committed.

Mrs. Murray, assault on Annie Gear. Dismissed.
Henry Smith, raising a false alarm of fire. Fined \$20.

J. N. Collins, breach of ordinance. Fined \$5.

To Messrs. Landrum and Barclay, of the H. D. Newcomb, we are indebted for New Orleans papers of the evening of the 30th, and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Newcomb will return to New Orleans on Monday evening.

To Mr. Judge, of the Fanny Bullitt, we are indebted for similar favors. The Fanny brought a heavy cargo, including 455 hhds sugar. She will return to New Orleans on Tuesday evening.

SANTA ANNA AND GEN. PILLOW.—The Havana Diarios of the 29th ult. contains a manifesto from Gen. Santa Anna, dated Turbaco, New Grenada, in relation to the charges of Gen. Pillow that money was employed by Gen. Scott for the bribery of the Mexican Commander and authorities. These statements are denied with the usual vehemence and verbosity of the Mexican hero.

INQUEST No. 7.—Held on the body of Thomas W. Smith, aged 28 years, having a family and residing in the lower part of the city, who, in company with his brother, Edwin Smith, and his brother-in-law, Wm. Birchell, were hunting together some miles from the city near the Nashville Railroad, on the morning of the 5th inst., when the left barrel of a shot-gun in the hands of Edwin Smith accidentally went off in the act of bringing the gun to his face to shoot some pigeons, the contents of which lodged upon the left side of the head and neck of Thos. W. Smith, his brother, who was some ten or twelve feet in front of him, causing his death almost instantly. The verdict of the Jury was, that the said Thos. W. Smith came to his death from the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Edwin Smith, on the morning of the 5th inst., some miles from the city, near the Nashville Railroad.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

MEMORANDA.—STORM II. D. Newcomb left New Orleans on the 9th of January at 6 P. M. Steamers Pacific, Chancellor, and John Briggs in port for Louisville. Met James Montgomery at Nine-mile point; Autelope at Palmyra; Peter Telford at Island 95; Empress at Grand Lake; Republic in Council Bend; Uncle Sam at Beef Island; Baltic at Randolph; Diana at Union Coal Bank; E. H. Fairchild at Green river; passed Fanny Bullitt at Brandenburg. Left with 250 tons of freight. Discharged freight at Brunswick point, Picher's, Nettles', Napoleon, Helena, Hickman, Columbus, Cairo, Metropolis, Paducah, Weston, Caseyville, Shawneetown, Mt. Vernon, Evansville, Newburg, Owensboro, 100 bales cotton at Cannetown, Concordia, Wolf creek, Rockhaven, New Albany. Brought U. States mail to Cairo and lost three hours by a snow-storm at Island 21. Time to Louisville 6 days and 10 hours.

RECEIPTS.—
Per Newcomb from New Orleans—10 hhds onions, 111 lbs sugar, 111 lbs coffee, 111 lbs tea, 111 lbs butter, 111 lbs lard, 111 lbs molasses, 111 lbs sugar, 111 lbs flour, 111 lbs corn, 111 lbs wheat, 111 lbs barley, 111 lbs oats, 111 lbs rye, 111 lbs buckwheat, 111 lbs clover, 111 lbs timothy, 111 lbs alfalfa, 111 lbs hay, 111 lbs straw, 111 lbs wood, 111 lbs coal, 111 lbs oil, 111 lbs kerosene, 111 lbs lamp glass, 111 lbs candle, 111 lbs soap, 111 lbs starch, 111 lbs flour, 111 lbs corn, 111 lbs wheat, 111 lbs barley, 111 lbs oats, 111 lbs rye, 111 lbs buckwheat, 111 lbs clover, 111 lbs timothy, 111 lbs alfalfa, 111 lbs hay, 111 lbs straw, 111 lbs wood, 111 lbs coal, 111 lbs oil, 111 lbs kerosene, 111 lbs lamp glass, 111 lbs candle, 111 lbs soap, 111 lbs starch, 111 lbs flour, 111 lbs corn, 111 lbs wheat, 111 lbs barley, 111 lbs oats, 111 lbs rye, 111 lbs buckwheat, 111 lbs clover, 111 lbs timothy, 111 lbs alfalfa, 111 lbs hay, 111 lbs straw, 111 lbs wood, 111 lbs coal, 111 lbs oil, 111 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EVENING BULLETIN.

(Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.)

Another Boat Blown up and Burned. LOSS OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY LIVES.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 5.

The steamer Col. Crossman burst her boiler at 8 o'clock on Thursday night, 4th inst., and the boat then burned to the water's edge. She was passing New Madrid at the time. There were between one and two hundred passengers on board when she passed Memphis. About one hundred and twenty-five were rescued, but many of them were badly frozen. The captain, mate, and five ladies were saved, and the probable loss from twenty-five to fifty lives. The boat was heavily loaded, and, together with her cargo, is a total loss.

The Crossman was bound from New Orleans to St. Louis. She has been running only a few months and was built at Pittsburgh or St. Louis for the Missouri river trade.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

House.—After a call of the House, in order to procure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the election committee—that Campbell, the sitting member and Vallandigham, contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony. Rejected by 13 majority. The resolution of the majority of that committee—that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony as asked by the sitting member—was adopted by 13 majority.

The Speaker laid before the House Williamson's amended answer.

Mr. Stanton remarked that the witness had appeared before the committee and answered very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded to him. As to whether he answered correctly, was for the country to judge. On Mr. Stanton's motion, Mr. Williamson was discharged from custody.

The President's Kansas message was considered. Mr. Grow called attention to the fact that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota constitution and official returns of the election, making no recommendation concerning her admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton constitution, with no returns, but with the recommendation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument.

The President's message, instead of communicating the desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas. If this expression of opinion rested on any well-founded existing state of facts, it was necessary that the country should know what they are. When the navigator is about to embark on a voyage it is important for him to ascertain the point of his departure. If we are about to enter upon a new order of things, let the world know the facts on which this order of things is to be initiated. Allegations were made of fraud, corruption, outrage and infamy, which if true (and certainly by their action evidence that has been done) they become facts—facts after the fact in perpetrating the frauds. It is due to ourselves, to the people, to the world, that the facts should be obtained in an authentic form. He presented a letter from Secretary Stanton, already published, which was read.

He concluded by submitting a resolution that the President's message and the Lecompton constitution be referred to a select committee of 15, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of the said constitution and laws under which the same originated, and to all facts and proceedings which have transpired since the formation of the constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters; the Territory Committee having power to send for persons, papers, &c.

The Speaker said Mr. Harris could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes's motion to refer the message to a committee of thirteen. Mr. Harris believed the ruling of the Speaker was correct, and, in order at once to ascertain the fact of his resolution, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw his motion, and moved a call of the House by yeas and nays first—voted down—a motion to adjourn—and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. A scene of great confusion ensued. Motions to adjourn were repeatedly voted down—both parties being evidently nerved for the contest.

Half-Past Four.—The House refused to adjourn by 21 majority, not half the members occupying their seats.

A variety of motions, made to excuse the Democrats from voting, and to send for a daggerette to take a view of the scene, &c., were declared out of order.

Various questions, principally for adjournment, were determined negatively by the yeas and nays. Several clerks broke down in calling the roll, and inexperienced subordinates were dispatched to their relief. Members continually going out and coming in from lunch; some eating at their desks.

"Come," said one, "let's adjourn. What's the use of continuing this farce?"

Another replied, "I'll bring my bed and stay till Monday, before I give way to the Lecomptonites."

A voice—"Good for you."

Seven O'clock.—Both parties are still determined to hold out.

Mr. Miles was excused from voting.

Mr. Phillips moved to reconsider and lay on the table.

Tellers were ordered. The opposition refused to vote.

Mr. Keitt demanded the vote. If members did not vote there would be no quorum.

The Speaker decided that a quorum was not needed on the yeas and nays.

Appealed from, and the yeas and nays called.

Declared out of order, as a former appeal was pending.

Several members attempted to speak and were called to order.

There is every prospect that the session will last till daylight.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.

River at a stand with between 9 and 10 feet to Cairo. The Missouri and Upper Mississippi continue to fall. The latter is full of ice at Dubuque. The Illinois is reported rising with 6 feet in the channel and a good deal of ice runnel. Weather cloudy. Mercury 30.

Submarine No. 7 has arrived here, after a five months' cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. She has the machinery, &c., taken from the wreck of the Shotwell, Julia Avondale, Submarine No. 5, North Star, Rainbow, and Allegheny.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5.

The starch factory of W. H. Lagon & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$12,000; insured for \$8,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.

The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on the 3d inst. The Swamp Land, Judicial, and Loan bills are among the important measures.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.

Leavenworth (Kansas) papers of the 30th say that Gen. Stickley, commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens of the Territory who sustained losses during the recent disturbances, has allowed claims amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, is now in session at Leavenworth, en-

gaged in taking testimony relative to the election frauds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.

A rumor at Fayetteville, Ark., states that a fearful insurrection occurred near that place. It is said to have been incited by two white men. The negroes attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses, and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by an organization of volunteers, who killed seven and captured eighteen. The rumor is doubtful.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

The Common Council have appointed a committee to tender the courtesy of the city to Mohammed Pacha, who is coming here to contract for a ship-of-war for the Turkish navy.

A woman named Grosse poisoned her husband and herself to end their troubles and prevent him from leaving her. Both are dead.

A letter has been addressed to Mayor Tiemann from the Mayor of Richmond, Va., asking that inquiries be made concerning a colored man named George Anderson. The letter states that a person going by the name of M. S. Thomas has been arrested in Richmond, Va., charged with selling Anderson into slavery, while the latter asserts that he is a free negro, and was born in this city. Affidavits of persons who knew Anderson will be sent to-day to Richmond to secure his release.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, P. M.

New Orleans—Clear; mercury 41.
Vicksburg—Thermometer 33; barometer 29.80.
New York—Weather clear; wind southeast; mercury 32.
Buffalo—Clear; wind west; mercury 31.
Utica—Clear; wind west; mercury 22.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind northwest; mercury 35.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State."

In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 11th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government, and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial government established by Congress.

This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of more turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly denounced and defied, the government to which they owe allegiance, and at the same time have made a resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not an overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws.

In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result. It would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to General Harney to request him to send a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had broken out, involving open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs the Secretary of State that—

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities, and counties where the people have a respectable number of people there. It is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetrate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent any peaceful settlement of this question. It is a plan to induce their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has committed itself, and, not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again:

"In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and the Union; and that the continued presence of General Harney is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Governor Walker says—

"To organize the whole Free State party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The proposed object was to make the people of the Territory a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the Free State conservative into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaists. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the developments of this new military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch, of July 27, he says:

"Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to General Cass on the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free Kansas, was conducted with professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that until the present moment the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitutional government. The very first paragraph of the message of Governor Robinson, dated 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and constitution of the United States. The Governor says:

"The convention which framed the Topeka constitution originated with the people of the Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote."

also indirectly, through two elections of State officers and members of the State Legislature; yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding revolutionary."

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treacherable pertinacity, is government in direct opposition to the existing government presented and recognized by Congress.

It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy. From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government, authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also, afterwards, on the question of slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have even refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because they would not have been allowed to remove the obstacles out of the way of their revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, that was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people. Were they silently and unobtrusively to submit to such a usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument.

For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory practically free" in framing their constitution "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to refuse to sanction or recognize any constitution which they should frame, is a contradiction in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, in their own way, but the way which Congress has forbidden, is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularly in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done.

It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from Territorial dependence, and establish a State government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for subverting the Territorial government. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates to the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution.

This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every bona fide citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof nine thousand and two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May he informed them that—

"Under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and recognized by the authority of Congress, and invested with the authority of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, is acting in full accordance with the authority of the organic law, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequence if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government." The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty.

Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and absentees are as much bound under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed that at this period any hopes, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognized by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegates elected to the House of Representatives under the Territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority and vote at the election for delegates may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived. It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government; it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints and everyone do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless. The enemies of Territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the convention, not because from circumstances which I need not detail there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas before the spring of 1857, but because they had peremptory orders to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain. From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of Popular Sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas; but in what manner is Popular Sovereignty to be exercised in this country if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times people did

assemble in primary meetings, passed laws and dispensed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular Sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot; and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas in the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated. The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not proceed to the final vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very center. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it. No one thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Gov. Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact, the general provisions of recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent, that it would be difficult to go wrong in any of them. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried into practice—that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame a constitution, enact laws, and perform many other important acts without requiring that these should be subject to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they might think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the Convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution, or laws according to their own pleasure. The question of slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default. I heartily rejoice that a wise and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on that day Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and members of the Legislature.

This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and formally abandoned, and this will go far toward a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas.

If frauds had been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their constitution, know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable, but too common crimes without outside interference. The people of Kansas have then "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government, have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on that day Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote under the Lecompton constitution for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and members of the Legislature.

For my own part I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-interference, sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of the non-interference of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baneful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday of January, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character.

The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election. As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union as well as the disasters that may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth and speedily realize the blessings and comfort which follow agriculture and mechanical industry. The people, then, will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way.

If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they cannot impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized in some form by every State constitution, and if Congress in the act of admission should think proper to recognize them I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people," and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an indissoluble and indefeasible right to alter, reform, and abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper.

The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the constitution of Kansas after the year 1861 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may at its first session submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not to a convention to amend their constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without

the equality of the sovereign States comprising the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly one-half the members of the confederacy.

Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except through the means of a constitutional provision; and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if the majority of the people desire it, by admitting her into the Union under her present constitution. On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the aversion upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas Nebraska act would have put a final end to slavery agitation—at least in Congress—which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between the admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question it should never be forgotten that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union, where slavery is recognized under the constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union.

Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and would soon die away for want of local aliment; and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot-box. Besides, no trifling consideration, I shall be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government and secure the execution of the laws. Under the command of General Harney, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

The dark and ominous clouds now hanging over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated, with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear these clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Colored Men Sold into Slavery.—An interesting case has been brought to the notice of Mayor Walker of New York city, in which slavery is alleged the kidnapping of a colored man, who formerly lived in that city, and the selling of him to Virginia as a slave. The name of the alleged kidnaper is Mason Thomas, and that of the colored man (George) Amie son. Thomas sold Anderson in Richmond, Va., insisting that he was his slave. Owing to the persistent assertions of Anderson to the contrary, and circumstances which developed themselves subsequent to the sale, Thomas was arrested by the Richmond authorities and taken before the Mayor. The statements of the parties, Mayor Amie was induced to believe the allegations of the colored man, and has written to Mayor Tiemann the circumstances. The proofs of Anderson's freedom have been forwarded to Richmond.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.

Market quiet. A good deal of flour is shipping. We continue to quote \$5 75 to \$4, according to quality. Wheat 70¢/bush.

In groceries, sales of 70 hbls sugar at 6c, 50 hbls at 5½¢/c, and 40 hbls in lots at 5½¢/c; also, 40 hbls St. Louis refined at 1c. Sales of 200 hbls molasses at 20c, 250 hbls on private terms, and 40 hbls at 20c. Sales of 95 bags coffee at 10¢/c.

In provisions only small sales to fill orders, including about 50 hbls mess pork at \$14, 25 casks clear bacon sides and 10 casks shoulders at 8½¢ and 9¢/c, pkgs extra.

Sales of 15 hbls tobacco—\$1 15¢/bush, 5, 4 at \$10 75, 1 at \$6 75, and 5 at \$7 75.

Sales of 100 hbls sugar at 10c.

A sale of 100 bales cotton sheetings at 14c.

Freights scarce and rates low.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, P. M.

Flour is firm at \$3 70¢/bush for superfine, with sales of 2,000 hbls. Whisky advanced to 16c. Large sales of bulk meat at 5½¢ for shoulders and 6c for sides, 1,500 hbls middles at 7c for Cumberland cut. Mess pork held at \$13 75.

Lard quiet at 8½¢ for bulk. Sugar firm at 5½¢/c. Molasses 23¢/c. Coffee 10¢/c. Cloverseed \$5 50.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, P. M.

The cotton market is nearly steady of supplies, and prices have accordingly advanced, quotations being 1¢ better today, with sales of 2,500 bales at 11c for Orleans middlings. Flour firm—16,500 hbls sold. Wheat firm—12,000 bbls sold. Corn continues dull. Mess pork steady at \$15 50¢/bush. Bacon closed heavy at 8½¢ for long ribbed, 8c for hams, 5½¢ for shoulders. Whisky closed steady at 21c. Sugar quiet. Tobacco 17¢/bush. Coffee buoyant and advanced—sales of 4,000 bags at 9¢/c. Spirits (triple) closed firm at 46¢/c. Rosin buoyant at 40c. Freight rates are active—gr